

SUNDAY, APRIL 11, 1886.

THE SUN to-day consists of twelve pages Our friends should see that their newsman fur tishes them with the entire paper.

Several hundred militia stood guard in the railroad yards at East St. Louis yesterday preventing further disorder and checking the destruction of property. The fires of Friday night destroyed forty-two cars, worth, with their contents, about \$150,000. The coal miners along the Illinois and St Louis Railroad quitted work yesterday, to cripple the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

The deputy sheriffs who killed seven peo ple in East St. Louis on Friday asserted yes tarday that the growd fired upon them first This line of defence seems to be wholly at afterthought, as no proof has yet been adduced to substantiate it.

#### Two Remarkable Speeches.

We understand that many Democrats intend to circulate as a campaign document the speech in which a Republican Senator, the Hon. JOHN J. INGALLS of Kansas, recently fixed the place of the Mugwump in natural history. They cannot do better.

With equal propriety the Republican managers might send broadcast the remarks of that able and honest Democrat, Senator VANCE of North Carolina, on the bill to repeal the Civil Service law. That, too, is a merciless exposure of the humbug Mugwump. There has been no more thorough demonstration of the sexless character and hopeless sterility of the being who is trying to create a new system of American government. INGALLS'S ridicule is not sharper than

VANCE'S logic. It is to the common interest of both parties to aid in the suppression of the Mugwump nulsance. There is encouragement in the fact that two such men as INGALLS and VANCE, standing on opposite sides of the Senate chamber and approaching the subject from rather different points of view, have undertaken the same task, namely, the forci ble assertion of the principle that in our polities there can be no substitute for the healthy rivalry of partisanship.

Mr. Vance's speech is printed to-day in another part of THE SUN. It will be found as full of humor and of bright phrasing as of sound political doctrine. The Mug is a fine provocation of vitriolic wit, and he is getting a good deal of it just at present. Everybody will read VANCE's speech with interest Even the civil service reformer can peruse it with profit, provided his infatuation is not quite hopeless. It will have the effect of a dash of cold water on a noddle congested with self-conceit, but it will do him good.

#### Mr. Gladstone's Critics in a Fix.

As the debate proceeds on Mr. GLADSTONE'S proposal to revive the Dublin Parliament, special heed is naturally given to the speeches of the Whig and Radical dissidents on whose aid Conservatives rely to defeat the measure. The first impression made by the unfriendly comments of Lord Harrington and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is one of surprise at the feebleness and insincerity of their objections. But a moment's reflection will convince us that the unwonted weakness of these veteran politicians is itself a proof of the service rendered to Ireland by the mere introduction, under Government endorsement, of a home rule project, however crude and faulty. They feel themselves placed at an immense moral and dialectical disadvantage by a Liberal Prime Minister's deliberate avowal that Ireland's demand for legislative liberty is just. They foresee that the masses of their party will refuse to follow them in mutiny unless they can suggest some substitute for the measure they denounce, and they feel themselves cut off by Mr. GLADSTONE'S vindication of the fundamental principle contended for by Ireland, from recurring to the one logical and feasible alternative to generous concession-to wit, implacable coercion. This, at feast, then, has been gained by the PARnated in the memorable adhesion of Mr. GLADSTONE, that no British Liberal will hereafter dare revert to the expedient which in the case of Ireland has been always kept in view and repeatedly invoked—the expedient, namely, of ruling by the sword.

The Conservatives are in a much less awkward predicament, so far at least as the present debate is concerned. They, at all events, cannot be taunted with failing to offer an alternative for acquiescence in Ireland's demands. They have, undoubtedly, a policy, such as it is, which they avowed with brutal candor during their late term of office. It will not have been forgotten that when they were beaten on the COLLINGS agrarian proposition, they had just given notice through their spokesman in the Commons of an intention to bring in, only two days later, a rigorous Coercion bill. Their position, therefore, for the moment seems sufficiently simple and consistent. They propose to govern Ireland, as England has long governed her, in accordance with the savage traditions of STRAFFORD and of CROMWELL, and they now say to rebellious Whigs and Radicals: Assist us to beat GLAD-STONE, and we will soon show you whether thirty millions of Englishmen and Scotch men have not strength enough to deal with five millions of Irishmen. But unjuckily for the eventual, and even the transient success of a coalition with such a sinister aim, the Whig and Radical seceders cannot venture in face of Mr. GLADSTONE'S vindication of magnanimity and justice, to advocate the application of brute force to Ireland. It is, indeed, but just to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to remember that he declared his purpose of resigning from the late Liberal Cabinet sooner than consent to a renewal of the Crimes act. Neither have we any reason to suppose that Lord HARTINGTON is less teachable by facts than Lord SPENCER, who is known to have acknowledged that coercion, of which he spoke as an expert, is an utter failure. Predisposed themselves against harsh measures and recognizing that the national conscience roused by Mr. GLADSTONE will never again tolerate club law, Lord Harrington and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN can find no solid ground for joint action with the Conservatives, who for their part stand on the dishonored and shattered platform of coercion.

That is why the adverse speeches of the leaders of the Whig and Radical malcontents were so strangely inconclusive and irrelevant. It will be noticed that Lord HARTING TON and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN lay stress upon objections taken, not from their own point of view, which is opposed to any substantial advance toward legislative separation, but from the point of view of Irishmen and of their American sympathizers, who naturally dosire the largest measure of home rule possible. These gentlemen, who do not wish to give Ireland anything, criticise Mr FLAD-STONE'S project on the ground that it does not go far enough. They mean, it seems, to vote against the bill on the pretext that it lacks certain provisions needed to make it theoretically perfect, not one

to this subject, and that they funish the op-posing arguments which must be used in which provisions, however, would Lord HAR-TINGTON OF Mr. CHAMBERLAIN pledge him-self to support. In other words, because Mr. any larger discussion of secular education. Undoubtedly Dr. Crossy is right in saying GLADSTONE only feels able at this moment that before we undertake to give reto offer half a loaf, these professed amateurs ligious instruction in the schools, we must decide the question as to what kind of of constitutional perfection prefer to give Ireland a stone. Both Lord HARTINGTON religion shall be taught. The "fundamenand Mr. CHAMBERLAIN object to the exclutals of religion "-what are they? The sion of Irish representatives from Westmin Protestants, who are in alarm because the ster. Well, we are sorry for it, too. It is Roman Catholics demand freedom of worunderstood that a section of the Parnellite members are pleased with this feature of ship in the reformatory schools, declare that there is no reason for a change, since althe GLADSTONE plan; but Irish-Americans, ready the "fundamentals of religion" are or, at all events, that large proportion of them who read THE SUN, have deemed it

won, and a most effective instrument for ac

quiring more hereafter. We concur with Lord HARTINGTON in thinking that State

rights for Scotland and for Wales would be

the natural corollaries of State rights for

Ireland, and that, with three local legisla-

tures in operation, it would be preposterous

for the rump of English members remaining

ment of imperial concerns. So preposterou

would such a result appear to English

men themselves, that if our Ameri-

can federal system did not exist for

an example, it would be spontane-

ously invented in the United Kingdom

We accept, therefore, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S

averment that federation is the true and

ultimate solution of the Irish as well as the

colonial problem of the British empire. But

If he were as sincere as we are in the advo-

cacy of the federative principle, he would

draw a different deduction with respect to

his action on a bill which takes a first step

and a long step toward Ireland's legislative

independence. He would prove the honesty

of his intention to give Ireland the whole of

her just dues in the end, by giving her to-day

the largest possible installment. He would

feel the cogency of Mr. HEALY'S rejoinder,

that, before you solemnize the ceremony of

federative wedlock, you must have parties to

join; and that Ireland without a legislature

of her own would lack the essential organ of

Mr. MORLEY found it easy to foll the

manœuvres by which Lord Harrington and

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN sought to mask their hos-

tility to home rule of any genuine kind. He

had only to remind them that if they hon-

estly thought the present proposal too stint-

ed in any particular, they could essay to en-

large and improve it in committee. But if

their objections were only pretences for

wrecking the bill altogether, they must look

the real problem in the face, and be at once

prepared with an alternative plan for

the government of Ireland. He ridi-

culed Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S Suggestion

of a six months' truce, to secure which

would require the acquiescence of both par-

ties. And he warned him that for home rule

there could be no alternative but reversion

to the coercion which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has

professed to abhor, a coercion, too, that this

time would have to be applied on a colossal

scale and with the most detestable agencies

That is the dilemma with which the Liberal

deserters are confronted, and they seem cer-

tain to be tossed upon its horns in the arena

of popular discussion, whatever may be the

transient effect of their defection in the

Religious and Secular Education.

A meeting of clergymen and laymen be

longing to what are known as the evangeli-

cal churches was held at an up-town private

residence on Monday evening, to discuss this

question: "Ought the State to see that pro-

vision is made for popular instruction in the

The purpose of those who have brought the

subject forward at this time, we infer, is to

attract to it the attention of Protestants gen-

erally, for it seems that the question was de-

bated with much earnestness at a previous

terest of the religious newspapers and of the

ministerial associations, of which there are

so many. Therefore, we shall see both Prot-

estants and Catholics giving their thought to

the great question whether education can be

divorced from religion without danger to

In opening the debate on Monday evening,

President SEELYE of Amherst College, and

formerly a member of Congress from Massa-

chusetts, took substantially the Catholic

ground with respect to public education.

'No nation," he said, "was ever saved by its

intelligence. We must have virtue; and how

are we going to get virtue? By inculcating

precepts of morality? But the teaching of

norality has never uplifted society, no mat-

ter how purely taught. There must be re-

ligious instruction, and how shall it be given i

It cannot and will not be given sufficiently

in the family or in the Church. The State,

therefore, should give religious instruction

These sentences, which we have quoted

from different parts of the report of Presi-

dent SEELYE's remarks, will do as an outline

of his argument, which was, even more

briefly, that the State could only be pre-

served by religion, and that, accordingly

religious instruction was not only within its

province, but was also necessary for the

vell-being of the community. Even the

temporal good of society, he contended fur-

ther, requires that there shall be no divorce

between religion and education, for the ex-

perience of the present century shows that

there has been a large and steady increase

of insanity because of secular education, and

the assaults lately directed against property

and the family, the pillars of the State, have

seen made by men of intellect, who were

The Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., the well-

known Presbyterian divine, took the other

ide. Property and the family, he argued,

are not now in more danger than formerly.

'In the middle ages the inroads upon domes

tic life were much greater, and property a

hundred fold more insecure than it is to-day

n this city or in St. Louis. Property is not

at all in danger to-day," he declared more

emphatically. "This uprising of the Knights

of Labor is but the reaction against the op-

pressions of capital. The trouble is not with

the Socialists, but that corporations during

the past twenty years have treated men as

brutes, and the American citizen could not

So premising, Dr. CROSBY proceeded to ask

what sort of religion the State should fur-

ulsh, if President SEELYE's advice was taken.

The Chinese, the agnostic, the Jewish, the

Roman Catholic? The plan, in his opinion,

was altogether impracticable, and Christians

would only succeed in benefiting society by

the religious influence proceeding from the

family and from the Church. He would have

no religion taught in the public schools, and

spoke of the reading of the Scriptures in

It will be seen, therefore, that these two

elergymen, both leading representatives of

them as a travesty of religion.

trained apart from religion.

and would not stand it."

as it gives instruction in letters."

the moral welfare of society.

House of Commons.

fundamentals of religion?"

national individuality and of legal consent.

Westminster to monopolize the manage

taught there-" unsectarian religion " of the kind everybody ought to be content with. prudent to combine with a State legislature But the Catholics are not quieted, and reply the existing right to send delegates to St. that what they regard as fundamental is Stephen's, both because Ireland would thus omitted, and what they hold to be sectarian have a voice in determining the imperial and directly hostile to their Church and its burdens of which she would have to bear doctrines is always included. share, and because she would thus possess a guarantee of keeping the local rights already

It seems to us, therefore, that the position of Dr. CROSBY is the only position for the Protestants to take. They must either come out squarely in favor of secular education wholly, or they must give up the argument to the Catholics.

By Rail to Merv. Five years and one month ago O'Donovan made his famous horseback journey to Merv. returning after five months' residence there to give us our first detailed description of the Mervossis. It is only two years ago that Russian Cossacks raised their flag above the Kala fortress and proclaimed the 230,000 residents of the casis to be subjects of the white Czar. The rush of events has now brought the locomotive almost to the banks of the Murghab River, and we are likely any day to hear that the Merv oasis, recently one of the least known and most mysterious parts of the world, has been joined at last by

iron rails to the civilization of the West. We will carry the road to Mery this spring, and to the Oxus before the close of the year," said Gen. ANNENEOFF, the Rus sian engineer, in February. At last accounts the roadbed was completed to Merv, the tracks were laid to within one hundred miles of the oasis, stations and bridges were building, and grading for the road between Merand the Oxus was about to begin. The Emir of Bokhara had agreed to provide material for a weoden bridge across the Oxus, and next year the road is to be pushed on to Bokhara, Samarcand, and Tashkend, making a continuous track east of the Caspian Ser as long as the roads that connect New York

with Chicago. It is a wonderful illustration of the progress of this age that Merv, where O'Dono-VAN for a time was virtually a prisoner; Bokhara, where VAMBERY lived as a Mohammedan mendicant, and STODDART and CON-OLLY were put to death because they were white men; and Tashkend, which the Russian invaders captured by storm, within forty-three years of the occurrence of all these events are to be connected by rail with the Western world which they so bitterly hated and from which for ages they have been almost completely isolated.

This is the railroad that, when war clouds a year or so ago were lowering over England and Russia, extended scarcely two hundred miles east of the Caspian. Under the stimulus of that threatened trouble the road was rapidly pushed forward, soldiers and laborers digging side by side. For a time the road grew even at night, when electric lights illumined the work of track laying. Stretching over almost level, sandy wastes, no engi neering difficulties have been met few cuttings or bridges are needed, and the line will therefore be one of the cheapest railroads ever built.

"Russia's project." said the Governor-General of the Caucasus a while ago, " is to reclaim the four great cases of Russian Central Asia." She is carrying out her design as rapidly as any people could do. Even more wonderful than this great railroad skirting the dreary Kara Kum desert is the vivifying effect which the enterprise and its Russian promoters produce upon that hitherto almost changeless region. Askabad Has become an important Russian colony and a bustling little mart, and near the old fort at conference, and is to be further discussed at Merv a young city is rising. Houses, many future meetings of representative Protesof them inhabited by Russian colonists, are springing up there as if by magic, and soon, according to Gen. ANNENKOFF, it will be a fine town, "with broad streets and pavements, and avenues planted with trees." The fifty thousand Russians in the casis regions of Central Asia are evidence that no nation knows better than Russia how to repopulate new countries or to reconcile the natives to the yoke of the conqueror. Half of the little city of Merv is Russian to-day, and the other inhabitants are beginning to appropriate the language, the dress, and the customs of the invaders. "The Government of the Czar," says the Persian journal Schams, "is sparing neither sliver, presents, honors nor flattery to make true Russians of the Mervis." The chiefs have been told that their sons will be sent to acquire the learning of the West in the schools of St. Petersburg as soon as they can speak a little Rus sian; and to accelerate their progress in this language school books printed both in the Russian and Persian tongues have been placed in their hands.

It is thus that Russia is extending her influence and increasing her power in her Central Asian possessions. Her great railroad enterprise is first of all a military necessity, out without a doubt it is destined in time to become of large commercial importance The commerce of Turkestan, amounting in 884 to 23,000,000 roubles, has doubled since 866, and the Russians assert that this trade will very largely expand when their new railroad taps the rich valleys of Zerifshan. where 30,000 Russians have found new homes and makes Tashkend, Khokand, and Samarcand easily accessible from Europe. The road now nearing Mery will almost revolutionize the conditions of life in a vast region. A branch road will in time very likely extend to Herat, and the Russians themselves are directing the attention of England to th fact that if the English will extend the road they are now building through the Bolan Pass to join the Russian line at the northern frontier of Afghanistan, London will be placed within ten or twelve days' reach of Calcutta by rail.

A Question of Etiquette. This is from a young man of New York who is anxious to observe every rule of social propriety, lest he be accused of unfamiliarity with the usages of the polite world, but who wants more freedom in one respect than, he fears, is allowed him by strict social law:

" Is it considered a breach of etiquette on the part of s rentieman to ask a young lady to accompany him to a place of amusement, without at the same time extending the invitation to her mother or some other member of he family, in order that she may have a chaperone ?'

Yes, it would be a breach of propriety in the society to which our friend refers. The law there is that the girl must have a chaperone, and the young man is denied the pleasure of her exclusive company at public amusements. He must make up a party of three, no matter how much the third person may interfere with his enjoyment by preventing him from exercising all his fascinations. We sympathize with him in his rebellion, for we understand his feeling and of the Calvinistic theology, are at direct issue pa situation exactly; but that is the rule among

the people with whom he desires to stand well, and we cannot change it.

But these people are only a few among the many. What is called society more exclusively in New York comprises, all told, no more than a hundred or two hundred families. Outside of them, of course, there are larger circles to which they give the law to a greater or less extent, but the whole number of men and women in this great town of a million and a half of inhabitants who pay obedience to that law is not over a few thou-Nine girls out of ten in New York, with the

full consent of their parents and as a matter of course, accompany young men to amuse ments without taking a chaperone along. They feel and they are entirely able to look ou for themselves, and they would regard the whole fun as spoiled if a third person was on hand to watch over them. A large part of the audience at every theatre is always made up of young men and young women who have come out in pairs, and who have no thought of violating any rule of propriety. Very many of these girls would never be invited to the theatre by their male acquaintances if they were under the dominion of such a usage, for the men want them to themselves, else they would not ask their company, and, besides, do not feel able to pay for an extra ticket for an obnoxious third person; or if they have a little more money to spare they prefer to expend it at an ice-cream saloon after the play.

Nor can it be said that the morals of these less formal young people are any worse than those of the more exacting society. Probably they are better on the average, and if the laws of Murray Hill prevailed throughout this city, the marriage rate of New York would be likely to decline, for nothing discourages the passion of the average young man so much as his inability to meet the charmer except in the presence of a third person, who acts as a buffer between him and her. He feels that he has no show. and cannot appear to good advantage under the eyes of a cool critic, whereas if he could walk with the girl alone in the shades of the balmy evening, the courage to declare his affection would come to him.

Therefore it is that engagements, even in the most fashionable society, are commonly made in the country during the summer, where the young people come together more freely and more constantly than in the town. Long journeys and long voyages are also famous for stimulating matrimonial desires in the hearts of bachelors, who are thus brought into daily and hourly contact with fair fellow travellers. A prudent mamma will often relax the social restrictions under such circumstances, when the young man has won favor in her eyes and the marriage seems desirable to her.

The most numerous society of New York. it is proper to add, is more strict in its requirements as to the conduct of young wo men than are the circles which regard them selves as superior. When a girl accepts a young man as her "company" she must appear with no other male acquaintance in public without his consent, and even in her own home must carefully abstain from giving any encouragement to the attentions and pretensions of rivals, though her com pany has not yet thought of proposing mar riage; and he must be equally on his guard as to his conduct toward women generally.

So, you see, young friend, that wherever you go in New York you will find what you call etiquette, and must be careful not to run counter to the conventions to which prudence and propriety exact obedience.

#### The True Course.

The speech of Mr. FRYE on his fisheries resolution defines the policy which this Government should adopt. That policy is an ab solute refusal to put the rights of American fishermen to the hazard of another Commission, with retaliation if the Canadians continue to deny to American fishing vessel commercial privileges which are theirs in respective of the treaty of 1818, and protection to our fishermen against the arbitrary

interference of the Dominion authorities. The United States cannot with any selfrespect continue to concede to Canada and Newfoundland the privileges of commercial intercourse while vessels belonging to citizens of the United States are subjected to annoying and unnecessary prohibitions and restrictions which are enforced for the sake of driving us into a policy as acceptable and profitable to the Canadians as it would be ruinous to American fishing interests in the Northeast. The present danger of illegal seizures will be mitigated by the presence on the fishing grounds of United States ves sels; but the question is not one of war but of commercial regulation, and its settlement rests with Congress.

When it is made clear to the Governmen of Great Britain that Congress is firmly resolved to protect American interests and not to yield to the bullying of the Dominion, it is probable that the latter will be reminded that it is contrary to imperial policy to invite reprisals or encourage controversy with the United States.

The Administration has now the oppor tunity of asserting the rights of our fishermen with a firmness that will entirely atons for its earlier vaciliation on the subject.

At East St. Louis yesterday one Sweeny, said to be a striker, fired a revolver at a sentry who had asked him to move on. Instead of shooting at the striker and killing him or some innocent bystander, this cool-headed sentry used his musket as a club, knocked away his assailant's revolver, and arrested him neatly and without bloodshed. This sentry's name is KENT, and he deserves honorable mention as showing how a determined man who doesn't et his brains get hot can act effectively and

maintain the peace without killing anybody. Now that the House of Representatives has refused by a vote of nearly two and a half to one to suspend the coinage of the silver dollar, thus assuring the continuance of the coinage for the next two years at least, the opponents of the silver standard exult over the result as a victory for their side. At the beginping of the session they peremptorily demand d that the coinage should be stopped at once but four months' waiting has made them only

too glad that it is to go on just as it was going on "To hand over all power to the present Irish democracy." says the Spectator, "is like deliberately casting the reins on the necks of horses already tearing away at the top o their speed toward a precipice, down which

they must inevitably plunge." Well, when horses are already tearing away, and must inevitably plunge down a precipice. the very best thing to do is to cast the reins on their necks and get out of the wagon.

Massachusetts enjoyed its annual day of numiliation, fasting, and prayer last Thursday. and the usual discussion is in progress as to the propriety of retaining this relic of the Puritan Commonwealth. A State that is so afflicted with Mugwumps as Massachusetts is ought to have at least one day of humiliation a year.

It is the ignorance of the South that is the

If the advocates of the exclusive gold standard are really so much more enlightened than all other people, as they themselves suppose It ought to occur to them now and then that ossibly the ignorance and the stupidity may be on their side, and not on the side of their A PROPOSED NEW STATE.

The |Bill for the Admission of Washington WASHINGTON, April 10 .- Among the petitions presented in the Senate to-day was one y Mr. Harrison from three assemblies of Knights of Labor of Fort Wayne, Ind., praying

ing for the speedy passage by the Senate of the

Labor Arbitration bill already passed by the

House of Representatives. The bill being already on the calendar, the petition was tabled. The Washington Territory Admission bill was then taken up. The question arose on an amendment offered by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) requiring the constitution of the proposed new State to be submitted to Congress and approved by it before the admission of the State. This was offered to take the place of the section of the bill which provides that the Territory should be admitted to the Union on the

of the bill.

Mr. Morgan thought it dangerous to put in the hands of a President the power to keep out or admit a State, in view of the fact that the President's own rediection might depend on the admission or exclusion of the proposed State. A delay of twenty days in the issuance of a President's proclamation in such a case might give a President a majority which he would not otherwise have in the Electoral College.

of a President's proclamation in such a case might give a President a majority which he would not otherwise have in the Electoral College.

Mr. Platt did not believe there was any such danger as that apprehended by Mr. Morgan, No President, he said, would dare delay the issuance of the proclamation for the purpose of securing his own redection. If he did so, that fact would insure his defeat,

Mr. Morgan's amendment was voted down—Yeas, 19; nays, 25.

Mr. Cali (Dem. Fla.) offered an amendment providing for the submission of the question of woman suffrage to the vote of the qualified male electors of the new State. Rejected.

The bill was then passed substantially as removed from committee. Yeas, 30; nays, 13. The Democratic voting with the Republicans in the affirmatives were Messrs. Butler, George, Jones of Arkansas, and Morgan. The negative votes were all Democratic, among them being that of Mr. Hearst of California, whose first vote was cast on this bill.

The bill authorizes he inhabitants of the Territory of Idaho to form a State Government, with the name of the State of Washington and the squeent part of the Territory of Idaho to form a state Government, with the name of the State of Washington. It provides for a Convention to formulate and adopt a constitution which shall be republicant in form and naj repulpment to the Constitution of the United States or to the principles of the Beclaration of Indigendence. The persons who shall be entitled to vote for the members of the Convention are described by the bill to be "the squeinted electors resident within asid boundaries."

The Democratic of the propele for radification. If ratified, it shall be so certified to the President of the United States who fifthe Constitution conform to the requirements of this sail, shall by public proclamation declare the State admitted to the Union on an equal footing with the original States without further action by Congress.

In the House a number of bills were passed authorizing the construction of bridges across

the original states without further action by Congress. In the House a number of bills were passed authorizing the construction of bridges across the Mississippi, Tennesses, St. Croix River, Missouri River, and other rivers.

Bills were also massed for the establishment of lighthouses at Gull Rocks, Newport Harbor; New Bedford, Mass, Castle Hill, Newport Harbor. Also for the construction of a steam lighthouse tender for the Fourth Lighthouse district and a supply steamer for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Also for the establishment of a light at Whitehall Narrows, N. Y., and for a lightan by the steam of the Mississippi on Hog Island Shoal, Narragansett Bay.

The bill appropriating \$12,000 for the purchase of the site of the Heil Gate electric light New York, was, at the suggestion of Mr. Ran all, passed over for the present to enable the louse to obtain additional information on the

subject.

A bill to establish sixteen additional life-saving stations gave rise to some discussion, the opposition to it being based upon the fact that the life-saving stations already authorized to be established could not be constructed for two years. The bill was finally passed.

#### THE GREAT WHISKEY QUESTION. Opinion of Attorney-General Garined.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WARRINGTON, March 25, 1886.

Sin: Your communication of the 19th March ust., asking an opinion as to "whether imported goods, vares, and merchandise, the product or manufacture of the United States, which, under section 2,500, R. S., are liable to a duty equal to the tax imposed by the Interna Revenue laws, are entitled to the privilege of the bonded warehouse system prescribed by sections 29, 62, &c., of the R. S.," has received my consideration, and I have t say in reply that, in my opinion, such goods, wares, an merchandise are entitled to the privilege of the bonds warehouse system.

The law (section 2,962, R. S.) admits to entry for storage

in a bonded warehouse "any merchandise subject t duty" brought into any port of entry of the Unite States, and to deny the right to enter for storage reim ported domestic merchandise is to refuse to give prope ffect to the words of the law.

The opinion of my predecessor of the 2d of July, 1883, to which you refer, does not admit of the construction that has been put on it in the Treasury Department. That opinion goes no further than to lay down that the privileges extended to importations cannot be enjoyed by domestic merchandise taben out of the country upon formed plan to bring it back again, and that in suc case there is a merely colorable exportation, and, conse-quently, no reimportation in the statutory sense. And thisiopinion is applicable only to cases where domestic merchandise exported in good faith has been reimported I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

A. H. Gamland, Attorney-General.

## Sir John Macdonald on his Donthbed

From the Ploneer-Press. OTTAWA, April 6.-The gravest apprehensions are plainly evident to-night among leading politicia as to the recovery of the Premier. He suffers intense rom deraugement of the kidneys and sciatics. He als suffers from the gout. The fact is that with such a combi nation of diseases, and from his already shattered consti tution, his keen spirit slone is keeping up his body. I would be almost a miracle if he survives, although he may linger for some time. Two medical men are constantly in attendance, and communication with Prof. Howard of Montreal is being kept up steadily. If the worst should happen to the first Minister, there is little doubt that fir Charles Tupper will replace him; but no one in the party can fill his shoes, and defeat would be

## The Salary of Members of Congress.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Formerly the statute made it obligatory upon a member of Congress to report to the Sergeant-at-Arms each day's absence from his seat, when not excused by a vote of he House to which he belonged or otherwise excusable by the terms of the law itself. It was furthermore made the duty of the Sergeant at Arms to deduct from his sal ary the per diem allowance of the absentes for each and every day so reported. Please state in THE FUN whether the provision of law here referred to is still in force. AN EX-REPRESENTATIVE

THE LAW AS IT STANDS. THE LAW AS IT STANDS.

U. S. REVISED STATUTES—SECTION 40.—The Secretary of the Senate and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, respectively, shall deduct from the monthly payments of each member or Delegate the amount of his salary for each day that he has been absent from the Senate or House, respectively, unless such member or Delegate assigns as the reason for such absence the atchasse of himself or of some member of his family.

NEC. 41.—When any member or Delegate withdraws arrom his seat and does not return before the adjournment of Congress, he shall, in addition to the sum down the conference of the senate of the withdrawals with the leave of the Henste or House of Representatives respectively.

## Naval Apprentices.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Will you please answer the following questions and obligs a reader of your valuable paper:

1. At what age can a person enter the navy?
2. What examinations do they have to pass?
3. Do they have to serve on a schoolship first?
4. What do they get at first, and is there any increase of pay?

A. B. C.

1. Boys are shipped in the navy between the ages of 14 and 18 years. There is no demand for men who have

never been to sea.

2. They have to pass a rigid physical examination, and must be able to read and write. Boys who are unusually pright and strong are sometimes accepted when they annot read or write.

5. Yes.
4. They get 50 a month and a ration at first. While or the training ship they may, by careful attention to duty, be promoted to first-rate apprentices or to ordinary sea-men, when they may receive \$15 a month. Where strong and capable they are soon transferred from the training ships to the regular gruisers, where they are soon rated as able seamen at \$36 a month. Instances have been known where boys became pesty officers after three or four years' service, with still higher pay. But in the navy representing the only country where all men are born free and could no convention. porn free and equal no apprentice can ever be promoted above the rank of boatswain, a warrant officer who re

#### ceives a few hundred dollars a year, and has to do mor work than any two seamen. That is where the Ameri can navy differs from some monarchical navies. Minister Phelps Accused of Appointing his Sec

From the San Francisco News Letter The appointment of United States Minister Pueble's son as becretary of Legation in London is considered about as lerstaged a job as ever the Republican party had laid at its doors.

The annual meeting of the Industrial Education Association will be held on April 13, when it is expected that the Secretary's report will furnish more in formation than can be obtained from the recent exhibi-tion at Cosmopolitan Hall. The exhibition was very PACIFIC BAILBOAD INCUIRY.

Proposed Investigation of the Books and Accounts of the Companies. WASHINGTON, April 10 .- The House committee on Pacific Railroads to-day instructed Representative Richardson of Tennessee to report back a substitute for the Henley resolutions. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to appoint and fix the compensation of three competent persons and a stenographer, if necessary, to examine into the workings and financial management of the Pacific railroads that have received aid from the Government in bonds or land, to ascertain whether they have observed all the obligations imposed upon them by the laws under which they received such ald, or since passed in reference thereto, and whether their books and accounts are so kept so to show the net earnings of the alded roads not reduced by constructive mileage on branch roads or average mileage between aided and non-aided roads or parts of roads, and whether there is a diversion of earnings of aided roads to less productive branches, or any other wrongful or improper purpose, and if so, how much; and whether there is discrimination of rates in favor of unaided against aided roads; and whether any, and if so how much, money is due and owing to the United States on account of mistaken or erroneous accounts, reports, or settlements made by said roads; or whether the proceeds of any trust funds or lands loaned, advanced, or granted have been diverted from their proper use.

The persons appointed shall have power to examine all books, papers, and methods of said companies ompley experts, if necessary, summon and compel attendance of witnesses, and to administer oaths. They shall at all times be under the immediate direction and control of the Secretary of the Interior, and may at any time be removed by him in his discretion. The Committee on Appropriations is directed to provide the necessary funds, not to exceed \$30,000, for the purposes of this investigation. have observed all the obligations imposed

## The Ladies who Defled the Cours of Chan-

From the Sheffeld Telegraph. There has just died at the Grange, Rother-ham, Miss Helen Shearwood, aged 75, the youngest and last surviving daughter of the late Mr. John Shearwood of Sheffield, solicitor. Mr. Shearwood sequired a large amount of property, which, with the exception of an estate at Dore, bequeathed to his son, he left to his wife for life, and afterward to the five daughters in strict en-tail, with cross remainders between them on the failure of issue of any one of them.

The mother died in 1836, and thereupon Miss Mary Shearwood, the second daughter, married Mr. J. C. Hob-son. A settlement was made through that marriage by which she secured a life interest to her husband, in the event of his surviving her, in her fifth of the property which she disentalled. Mrs. Hobson provided, however terest. She died in 1837, and two out of the three unmarried daughters stoutly maintained that it was their father's intention to leave the property to the unmarried daughters, and therefore they would not permit Mr. Hob-

son to take any share of it.

Mr. Hobson filed a bill in Chancery against all the persons interested, and the two unmarried ladies, Misson Elizabeth and Helen, who held possession of the deeds of the property. To these deeds these ladies clung mos tenaciously, refusing to bring them before the court for the purpose of making a partition of the property into fittis. After being solemnly warned of the conse-quences of defying the Court of Chancery, and still remaining obdurate, the court instructed their Sergeant-at-Arms, with a numerous retinue of officers, to proceed to Sheffield. The Sergeant-at-Arms carried out his instructions, came to Sharrow Mount, took possession o the two ladies, and conveyed them to London. The Misses Shearwood, still refusing to surrender the deeds, were confined to the Queen's Bench prison for thirteen and a half years, preferring imprisonment to giving up

Their release came about through the influence of Mr. George Hadfield, afterward member for Sheffield. Mr. Hadfield had been articled to their father, and had known the ladies from his youth. He thought it time an effort should be made to secure their release, and, with the consent of the persons interested, they were allowed to go. They departed without purging their contempt. Meanwhile Mr. Hobson, in the famous suit. Hobson agt. Shearwood, which is still proceed ained the appointment of a receiver, but the ladies still retained their deeds, and it was not until 1870 that the chief difficulties in connection with the property dis

At this time Mr. Hobson married again, and thereupon was himself disposessed of his position as plaintiff in his interest in the property. Miss Helen Shearwood was afterward declared a lenatic. Miss Elizabeth refusing to answer certain legal proceedings, a Sheriff's officer was ordered to secure her. After some resistance she was conveyed to York Castle. At York she made the acquaintance of her solicitor, who persuaded her to answer the proceedings, and she returned home again. The whole generation have now passed away, and the property, which consists largely of fresholds judiciously bought from 1805 to 1810 from the Duke of Norfolk, who spent the proceeds at Arundel Castle, will now pass into

## From a Knight of Labor. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE SUR as given accurately and impartially the news relating

to the labor troubles now agitating the country. In its editorials it has been candid, fair, and impartial. It has permitted, also, a freedom of discussion in its columns somewhat out of the ordinary run of journalism, in order that the public might hear the expression of opin ion of all persons interested or engaged in this phe nomenal labor difficulty. A few words from one who for the last ten years has been not altogether unknown in the ranks of the Knights of Labor may prove of interest to those who know hut little of that order. I wieh, briefly, to reply to "S. W.," your correspondent of Sunday, who sharply criticised the Knights of Labor.

K. W. is one of the many who know relatively but ittle about that organization. He says: "The Knights of Labor declare the right of a hired man to remain in his hirer's employment as long as he pleases, and on his own terms or the terms the Knights shall fix." That is not so. The writer betrays his lack of knowledge of the organization in that one senience. There is not in the constitution or by-laws of the order one word which sauctions such an assertion—not any written or un written law which folsis upon an employer an employee as long as he pleases to remain. An unfaithful or incompetent Knight of Labor can be and should be as promptly superaded from work as the unfaithful or incompetent Knight of Labor can be and should be as promptly superaded from work as the unfaithful or incompetent workman who does not wear the badge of the order, and when such a one is discharged the order taxes and the such as the congress of the order of the order, and when such a one is discharged in order taxes as the concern of all, and if S. W. can see no injustice on the part of an employer, or justice on the p for the last ten years has been not altogether unknown in the ranks of the Knights of Labor may prove of inter-

man who enters the world's mart with nothing but his labor to sell surely is the person to say what that labor to sell surely is the person to say what that labor is the right of labor to billet itself on capital just is the right of labor to billet itself on capital just as long as it pleases, and for such wages it sees dit to dictate." No statement was ever so harsh, so unjust so unirus. The Knights of Labor have no such "central doctrine," seek to do nothing of the kind. The entire difficulty in this labor question is this. The unwillimmens of "capital." as W. termis that which employs labor, to acknowledge the right of workmen to fix the price at which their labor shall be sold. That is all. Had this "capital"—this vasue something of indefiniteness which S. W. places instead of men whose greed surpasses their judgment—recognized many years ago that it was labor, and labor nacording to its media, trades rewarded that labor nacording to its media, trades—rewarded that labor nacording to its media, trades—rewarded that labor nacording to rival countries. S. W. is evidently not a workingman or a Knight of Labor. He should remember that there must be injustice on the part of his boasted "capital," or these serious and protracted strikes would not occur.

# From the Savannah Morning News

The Attorney-General appears to have pursued a straightforward course in all matters relating to the Pan-Electric company except one. The one matter is his opinion in which he gave out the impression that the Pan-Electric patents did not infringe the hell patents. He may have been very sincers in his opinion, but if he were he either failed to give the matter as close study as he ought or else he is not as good a lawyer as he has the reputation of being.

#### Gindetone.

Near that dim threshold where death lurks in wait To clutch the crown of seasons long delayed, By weaklings' base desertion undismayed He stands, majestic, by the load of State Unbowed, undaunted, equal still to Fate. Not rank, nor wealth, nor prejudice arrayed Nor hate, nor hope may make his soul afraid, Whose fruit of aim is certain, ripe though late

When the brave falter and the strong grow cold With hand unshaken by all palsying age He writes the word of Justice on the page Where Wrong for generations bath been scrolled Oh! nation-shaking tongue, oh! voice of gold, And heart that years nor seasons may make old

### Land of pure women and heroic men, Whose sons through age-long darkness bravely grop. To pluck the flower of long too hopeless hope;

Dwellers in lonely huts by bog and fen. Still flerce to drive the robbers from their den. Still aiming straight at your immortal scope.
With old and newer fore still stanch to cope—
When dawns now near your day of triumph, then
When hymns are chanted and when thanks are said To all who loved you in the darker days-

To all who loved you in the career days—
When the full glory of a people's praise
To light through lingering night and tempest led.
Shines like the front of heaven among the dead,
Weave then the immortal wreath for that white head!

A constant cough, with shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of fiesh, all beloken lungs more or less seriously affected, and demanding prompt treat-ment. By using Dr. Jayue's Expectorant serious results may be cities avoided or pallated.—446.

Mr. Harry Cannon's tableaux have done a good work besides substantially benefiting a popular charity. They have given people something to do and something to talk about, which, during six days of persistent downpour of rain, and the present deadlock in matters of society interest, was a lifesaving station, indeed. Two evenings were made pleasant by them for a large number of spectators, and so long a time had elapsed since any general gathering has taken place were almost as gay and noisy as the auditorium of the Opera House at the performance of one

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

bly long, but everybody present knew every-body else, and therefore there was enough to amuse outside of the stage business. The costumes among the audience varied almost as much as those in the tableaux. Mrs. Coleman Drayton, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Ladenburg, Miss Hall, Miss Bulkley, and several other ladies, who had probably been to fulldress dispers, were in evening attire and blazing with jewels. Others, again, were in very oming demi-tollette, with arms and neck hidden, but hair artistically dressed. Some few were in carriage costume, with bonnets, and one or two wore mask vells, which had decidedly an odd effect in such a scene.

The tableaux were all beautiful and all most

of Wagner's masterpieces. The "waits" be-tween the tableaux were, as usual, intermina-

artistically framed. The first was Schneider's picture of "Wine, Woman, and Song." represented by Miss Jeanne Borrowe, who, with mandolin in one hand and a wineglass in the other, was lovely enough to turn the head and Draper, as Medea, was superb, although somewhat too youthful for the character. The Sibyl of Mrs. Frank White, after a water color by Church, was a charming contrast to the high tone of color in the other pictures. It was extremely delicate, and, framed with a white mat inside the gold, gave a very correct idea of a water-color drawing. Among the groups there was nothing prettier than Jules Breton's "Peasants Crossing a Field," in which Miss Lena Post and the two daughters of Mr. James Otis were most gracefully posed, and pre-sented a lovely effect of form and color. Terms of praise and admiration would fall in going through the whole list, as none were poor but by comparison with the very striking ones. The artistic triumph of the series was, however, "The Portrait by Velasquez." as personated by Miss Remsen. Every one familiar with the pictures of the old Spanish master knows how odd and quaint his female figures are, and how unbecoming is the costume of the period in which he painted them. Miss Remsen had the courage to sacrifice everything to correctness, and her pose was so good and she stood so still that the picture was actually before you. Indeed, one or two persons in the audience were heard to exclaim, "Is it alive?" Anything so perfect in a tableau vivant has rarely been seen. At the close of the exhibition there were loud calls for Mr. Cannon, who modestly appeared at one corner of the curing touch to his embarrassment by presenting im with a brilliant red tulip. After the performance on Thursday evening the figures and their friends supped with Mrs. Irvin.

Saturday night circus parties are quite the fashion. Why the last night of the week has been selected for this entertainment it is difficuit to say, as both quadrupeds and bipeds must by that time be pretty well tired out.

Dramatic performances by amateurs and semi-professionals have filled the University Club Theatrel almost leveryl night this week. and very many complimentary testimonials have been proffered and accepted. The one last evening at the Union Club Theatre to Miss Cowell, at which Miss Callender and Mr. Donald de V. Graham sang, was very enjoyable.

After marrying and giving in marriage which pleasant if not always very profitable diversions will leave little time for anything sise during Easter week, the giddy world will turn its attention to racing, coaching, and yachting, for which preparations on a large scale are already being made. The craze this year is for something new, and everybody is in pursuit of change and novelty. This is especially true of the yachting people. Many of them are going across the Atlantic to exhibit their boats and to cruise in waters not their own. The Norseman, which has been undergoing alterations and repairs, will start for England in a few days. Her owner, Mr. Ogden Goelet, sailed yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt sail in a German steamer on Wednesday next. If their new yacht, the Aiva. should be completed in time, she will meet them on the other side. Mr. Goold H. Redmond, Mr. Oliver King, and Mr. W. Thorne go

by invitation with the Vanderbilt party. The Coaching Club has added largely to its list of members, and will make the best show ever seen in this country at the annual parade in May. Meanwhile the coaches, with their usual gay and showy belongings, will be dashing about Westchester and Long Island, winding through the leafy lanes that surround the Country Club, glittering on the sandy roads that lead to Cedarhurst, and drawn up in ostentatious array wherever horseracing is in progress. Of all the various means and appliances for worldly amusement there is none that appeals so little to the popular taste in this country as coaching. Racing is for the million as well as for the few-hunting earries so much of the dare-devil spirit with it, and looks like such an audacious deflance of risk and danger, that it arouses feelings of sympathy and admiration in the lookers fon. Even the men who suffer oss from the depredations of hounds and huntamen rarely show temper or vindictiveness, and will often run a long distance to see a nack in full cry. Boating, again, is a delight to all, and an enjoyment shared with the successful yachtsman by the humblest seafaring man who owns a yawl or a catboat. But the driver of a very magnificent four-in-hand coach is surrounded by a glitter and exclusiveness that is almost aggressive; and is in sympathy with no one outside the narrow circle of the very rich and very fashionable.

Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Jennie Bigelow and Mr. Charles Edward Tracy at St George's Church, on Wednesday, April 28, at 10 o'clock.

Among the passengers by the steamer Normandle, which sailed on Wednesday, was Mr. Pierre Barlow, who goes to join the family of Mr. Edward Matthews in Paris, where his marriage to Miss Louise Matthews will take place soon after his arrival.

The last opportunity for what young people call "a good dance," until the Newport season is fairly under way, will be afforded at the Ortho pedic ball, which is to take place at the Metropolitan on the 29th inst. No pains have been spared by the ladies having the matter in charge to make it as nearly like the winter subscription balls as possible, and while they are anxious, for the sake of the good work they have at heart, to sell a large number of tickets yet they are exercising a careful supervision of the applications made. The name of every purchaser will appear on his or her ticket, and thus some of the mistakes which were undoubtedly made at the annual Charity ball will be avoided. It is expected that it will be a very brilliant and beautiful affair.

White work has been going briskly on all winter at Tuxedo Park-and Mr. Pierre Lorillard's creation promises to be crowned with distinguished success as soon as the summer opens-another club, which will be to New Yorkers in winter what Tuxedo is expected to be in summer, has been started at Jekyl Island. off the coast of Georgia, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt was the originator of the scheme, and he has been joined by Mr. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Ogden Goelet, Mr. Lawrence Hopkins, Mr. Bayard Cutting, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, and several other capitalists. The island affords an excellent harbor for yachts, and is well stocked new schemes for the advantage and gratification of the rich one feels tempted to ask. Is there any other country in the world where so much is to be had for one's money as in

much-despised model republic?